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usually joined with other manorial franchises, while in the Danish district it is a separate institution, and the greater part of the population under soke are economically independent. This would seem to indicate that the soke had been a powerful agency in reducing freemen to a servile position.

The section on taxation, which deals with the assessment and collection of the geld, is mainly occupied with the definition of the technical terms used to express land measures and values. But the agency of the geld in driving men down in the social scale is not to be overlooked. The use of the term "inland" to designate portions of an estate exempt from the geld points to a time when the incidence of the tax had fallen on the laboring classes. It is also noteworthy that the collection of the geld, "originally effected by the townships themselves, gets to be more and more dependent on the action of the manorial lords."

The second essay is so largely terminological in nature that it is impossible to indicate its contents within the limits of this notice. But some of the more significant conclusions with regard to the manor may be noted. The *manerium* of Domesday cannot be adequately explained either as an economic organization or as a unit for the assessment of the geld. On the contrary, there are no less than five types of manors: the capitalistic, "an economic centre surrounded by peasant-holdings supporting it;" the administrative, composed of "scattered and more or less independent settlements;" the jurisdictional, a center of a soke; royal manors, which may belong to one of the three preceding types, but are characterized by the peculiar legal and economic conditions of the tenants: "small estates exploited directly either by their masters or by rustics." Manors of the first type are the most numerous, but the existence of the other classes goes far to explain how many freemen had been reduced to economic dependence.

Professor Vinogradoff's most distinct contribution is the method of studying Domesday with proper regard for sectional differences. The conclusions arrived at may not always be accepted without question. It may be doubted, for example, if he has even yet succeeded in fastening communalism to the township. The somewhat elaborate, but nevertheless inadequate, treatment of the methods of land settlement is disappointing. But as a whole the book contains illuminating results, and its method can be followed with profit by other students of Domesday.

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*L'Expansion allemande hors d'Europe.* Par M. ERNEST TONNELAT. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 1908. 8vo, pp. xi+277.

If we are to believe the conclusions of this writer the prospects for extending German influence outside of Europe are anything but bright. The large German element in the United States and Brazil, among whom he has been, may look to Germany as a mother, but they have definitely cast their lot with and given their allegiance to the country of their adoption. The success of Japan is declared to have checkmated Germany's plans in China, while the colony in South Africa is only maintained by force of arms and at an enormous cost.